



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

will probably yield better results than these more ambitious undertakings. The "monograph" or the private investigation seems to be more in place here than the "census."

Dr. Fetter's essay on the theory of population appears as one of the publications of Professor Conrad's seminarium at the University of Halle. The first part is a critical examination of Malthus's theory of population, especially of his use of terms; and although the discussion is somewhat difficult to follow in its German dress, yet it appears that Malthus used his terms in many different senses, so that it is impossible to say that he succeeded in formulating a true law of population (page 44).

Of more practical interest is the author's excellent collation of recent statistics for the purpose of showing the movement of modern population. The marriage-rate is decreasing in almost all countries, and the birth-rate is also decreasing. Notwithstanding this, population is increasing, owing to a corresponding decrease in the death-rate. Any prospective check on population must be looked for in one of two directions, either in an advanced age at marriage, or in a smaller number of children per marriage. Statistics do not show that age at marriage is advancing. They do show that there is a tendency to smaller families, especially among the middle classes, who are actuated by the desire to maintain and improve their standard of life. The true check upon over-population is psychological. This thought is not new, but Dr. Fetter has supported it with some very ingenious investigations of the relative birth-rate between classes as exemplified by a great variety of statistics from Paris, Berlin, London, the United States and elsewhere.

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH.

Coöperative Production. By BENJAMIN JONES. Oxford, University Press, 1893. — 550 pp.

This volume contains the completest statement yet made of the coöperation idea in England. The reader should keep in mind that Mr. Jones is the manager of the London Coöperative Wholesale Society. The ideal of this society is not that of the profit sharer or of the Labor Association, which promotes production-coöperation with partnership of the worker. If Mr. Maxwell, of the great rival Scottish society, had written this book, we should have had distinct emphasis upon "profit for the worker." Over this relation of the worker to the profits, a long and somewhat bitter fight has been waged. Year after year resolutions have been passed, such as that in Bristol, 1893, urging 'the principle of copartnership of labor as

an essential of industrial coöperation." A few great leaders of the Christian-Socialist movement still attend the congresses to shape and urge such resolutions. These seem, however, only a respectful concession to the framers. The resolution is not kept nor is it meant to be kept by the great body of those who control the real business of coöperation. It is true that the Scottish Wholesale pays a bonus to labor (the London society abolished bonus in 1876) and comes distinctly closer to the hope of those who wish to make capitalists of the laborers. Yet it is all plain in this history that, so far as actual achievement is concerned, the form of ideal cherished by the Christian Socialists is losing its hold.

So far as this is denied, appeal must be made to the superiority and more hopeful condition of the Scottish Wholesale, which still keeps the welfare of the producer (as against the consumer) clearly in view. Bonus is now given to labor, as profits are given to the consumer. The Investment Society exists to bring the workers into the Wholesale as shareholders, and care is taken to make the investments of the Wholesale also coöperative investments. In a word the ideal of the Scottish society regards the worker as producer, making it possible for the laborer to become a shareholder and "capitalist." It wishes profits to go to him as a worker. Before the royal commission, Mr. Maxwell stated this as his "highest ideal."

Both the leaders of the English societies, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Jones, place their emphasis, not on the producer, but upon the consumer. This difference is not without importance. The older idea would (as profit sharing does) help the *élite* workers. The newer and more socialistic idea is to raise the standard of living among the mass. The older writers, like Ludlow, laid stress upon the greater *moral* significance of production. Consumption was regarded as selfish, while production was unselfish: "the divine element in man is the productive one, the consuming element is the terrene," *etc.* It must be confessed that this moral distinction is not a helpful one. The more socialistic view lends itself quite as fitly to ethical fervors as the other — is indeed made the ground of a higher moral appeal. The very aim of this more democratic coöperation is "to eliminate all other motives in business except those that can be honestly recompensed." "Where production and consumption so work that profit on price is abolished, social utilities may exchange in such manner that none may rob another."

One sees in this volume a distinct growth of the more socialistic conception of distribution. Trade-unionism appears to have at least

a closer theoretical affiliation with coöperation and both show in their aim a growing unity with the ideal of the new municipal socialism.

The only misgivings felt by the reader of this admirable book is as to the treatment of coöperative production. The *Labor Copartnership* of August, 1894, shows the extent to which the copartnership idea *together with the sharing of profits and management* has now reached. The whole number of societies had grown from 15 in 1883 to 109 in 1893; the sales for the year from £160,751 in 1883 to £1,292,550 in 1893; profits in the decade had risen from £9,031 to £67,663. It appears too that the ratio of failures has fallen to a lower mark. The chief difficulty—not of manufacturing, but of finding a market—is said also to be diminishing. This is so far a hopeful realization of Neal's ideal, "of substituting in the busy world of industry united concert for antagonistic conflict, and thus making the ever-growing command over the powers of nature attained by man as conductive as they may be made to the well-being of the working masses, instead of leaving the wealth thus produced to be divided by a scramble."

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Problemi Sociali Contemporanei. Di A. LORIA. Milan, M. Kantarowicz. — 131 pp.

In this volume Professor Loria has gathered seven discourses delivered in the early part of 1894 at the University of Padua. They were undertaken at the petition of a large number of students, who asked the distinguished author to expound in brief form the general doctrines of political economy. But political economy, as understood by Professor Loria, is a very large subject; and accordingly we have here a discussion of the fundamental questions of social organization and social development. The titles of the discourses, after the first and introductory one, are: Liberty, Property, Socialism, Social Darwinism, Evolution, and Revolution,—a list which indicates sufficiently how wide a range of general questions is covered.

The brilliant qualities of the Paduan professor appear once more in this slender volume: the wide learning, the skillful logic, the contempt of shams and indirections, the fervent advocacy of a better social system, the eloquent style. We can believe that crowds pressed to hear the lectures, and that they were published in response to urgent requests; nor will they fail to attain the object, which is